THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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BY JOHN SCULL,
In Market Street, next door to the corner of Front Street.

Terms of Publication.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, *is published every Friday morning, at Three Dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.*

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his Paper, at the expiration of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN M'DONALD,
Wood Street.

Pitsburgh, March 17, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of the subscribers is dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to settle and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred tons of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water*.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a

Flint Glass Manufactory,

on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written during the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras* or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six

JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,

either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

WANTED,

FOUR or Five Journeymen BLACKSMITHS, to whom generous wages and constant employment will be given. Apply to

FOSTER & MURRAY.

Pittsburgh, May 3, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN Goods—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the House and premises I now occupy at the north-east corner of the Public Square, in Pitsburgh. The House is in good repair, and contains eleven convenient apartments with spacious cellars and garrets. There is an excellent pump and smoke-house in the yard, and the ground in rear, (from whence there is a passage into Diamond alley) will admit of extensive buildings being erected.

I will also sell a Lot of Ground adjoining the former in the rear, containing 30 feet in front on Diamond alley, and extending back 120 feet, with two Brick Houses erected thereon, rented for the ensuing year at $ 180.

The purchaser can have possession the first day of April next.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pitsburgh, February 19, 1812.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & MICKLES

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and inuptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

O'HARA'S GLASS WORKS,

MAY 18, 1813.

18 3-4 Cents Cash,

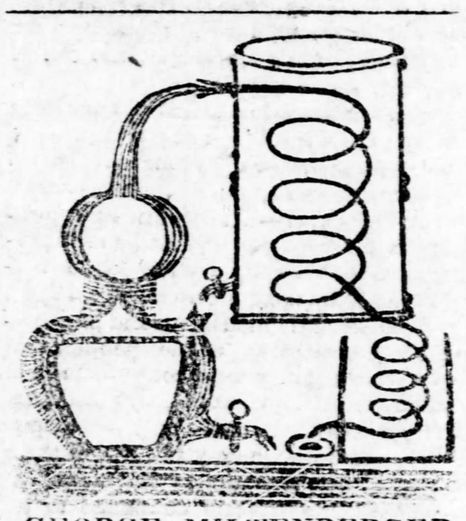
WILL be paid for every Bushel of good clean Wood ASHES, on delivery, till the first day of August next. Cash for Pot and Pearl Ash.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
heet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

Farmers and Cattle Drivers.

THE subscriber having removed from his old stand near the Market-house, wishes to inform the FARMERS and DEALERS in FAT CATTLE, that he has removed to a blue frame House near the Stage Office, in Water street, where he will pay the highest price in Cash for Fat Cattle.

THOMAS COLMAN, *Butcher.*

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1813.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Mr. Pickering's Letters.

LETTER X.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

There has lately been published an excellent little Pamphlet, entitled, "THE ROAD TO PEACE, COMMERCE, WEALTH AND HAPPINESS," adapted to the understanding of every man who can read: and if the advice of the "*Old Farmer*" who wrote it, were followed in other states, as it has been in Massachusetts, in the late Elections those great blessings soon would be restored.

The object of the "*Old Farmer*" was to convince his brethren and all others, by whose labors government is supported, of past errors in the choice of rulers, whose measures have ruined our Commerce, diminished our wealth, and rendered us unhappy; and who, finally, have exchanged our Peace, for the calamities and miseries of war. They have only, then, to correct those errors, and choose rulers of the opposite character, to reverse the scene, to escape from those evils, and recover the blessings of Peace, Commerce, Wealth and Happiness.

With the same great objects exclusively in view, I have stated facts, which my public situations brought within my notice; and, with the right equally pertaining to every other citizen, I have freely expressed my sentiments of public men and public measures: believing an exposure of the former not less essential to a reformation of abuses, than the just censure of their measures. An eminent writer remarks: "*measures and not men*" is the common cant of affected moderation, a base, counterfeit language, fabricated by knaves, and made current among fools. Such gentle censure is not fitted to the present degenerate state of society. What does it avail to expose the absurd contrivance or pernicious tendency of measures, if the man who advises or executes, shall be suffered not only to escape with impunity, but even to preserve his power, and insult us with the favor of his sovereign?" Junius wrote in England. In the U. S. the *people* are the source of power, the *sovereign*, by whom ministers, public servants are appointed; and rarely has the power and favor of any sovereign been equally perverted and abused. To prove this to my fellow citizens has been the object of the statements and plain observations, I have at any time presented to their notice, respecting men as well as measures—For in a republican elective government, where the people choose their chief ministers, a knowledge of the candidates is essential to a wise and prudent choice; and if they prove unfaithful, an exposure of their public character and conduct is essential to the correction of their abuses, by stripping them of power, and substituting faithful men to administer the government On this ground, I add one more address; and its subject is, *The sinister means by which demagogues, the great pretenders to patriotism, arrive at power in a free state.*

Among the means of preserving public power in the present hands, the partizans of our national rulers are continually reproaching those citizens who question their wisdom, virtue or patriotism: And if the investigation of their measures show them to be destitute of all those qualities, then such enquiries after truth are denounced as the friends and advocates of Britain; as taking the part of the enemies of our country. God forbid that I should ever do this, in thot word or deed. On the contrary, in every act of my life, I have been opposed to the enemies of my country. The greatest of those enemies are the men who have directed and controuled the affairs of the U. S. since Mr. Jefferson, in an evil hour, became their President: and especially from the year 1806, when the seeds of mischief, previously sown, had visibly vegetated, and have since yielded annual crops, more or less abundant, of evils and calamities, and finally produced an unnecessary and unjust war, a war by which G. B. has become an *unwilling* enemy, *compelled to be such, by our own rulers.* The latter, and the French government, jointly and severally, I have long considered as the only real enemies of the U. States; and therefore, according to the measure of my knowledge of public affairs, I have so aimed to represent them to my fellow citizens; that both might be deprived of power and influence in this country: when, and when only, the sufferings we have long been sustaining, and the heavi-ets of all calamities which we now feel will have an end.

THE ROAD TO POWER IN A

FREE STATE.

If an artful villian slip from the pocket of an individual his watch or his purse—or palm upon him money or notes ingeniously counterfeited, all men make common cause with the sufferer, to find out

bring to punishment the thief and the cheat. But crafty politicians, under false but plausible pretensions of love and devotion to a whole people, may *steal* their affections and then *despoil* them, not of their *property* only, but of their *rights* and *liberties*; and the citizens who detect and expose the *public cheat*, instead of being hailed as the people's friends, are often reviled and treated as their worst enemies. Various causes contribute to produce this seemingly strange result. The *petty cheat* stands alone or has but a small band of associates; and all are the refuse of mankind. The *public cheat*, the politician, who, veiling his real character, has by systematic hypocrisy, acquired popularity, sets out with the advantage of education, perhaps of wealth, and of reputation; in a word, with all the attributes of a gentleman, and in the garb of patriotism. With these habiliments, in this dress, he employs numerous agents; some of them honest, but deceived by his fair outside, industriously exhibit the same to the view of their friends and neighbours; others, corrupt, and willing to receive, in hand or in promise, the wages of iniquity, frame and propagate lies and slanders against the upright citizens who stand in their patrons way: and thus he advances to the object of his ambition.

Whether by such means Mr. Jefferson rose to power, and with him his numerous adherents in all parts of the U. S. those who have had a knowledge of public affairs for three and twenty years past will be able to decide. They will recollect the opposition to the federal plan of administering the government begun soon after Mr. Jefferson took a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state; and the establishment of the National Gazette, in 1791 or 1792, under his patronage, and edited by a clerk in his office, who received a salary from the public treasury as translator of the French language; while much, I believe the greater part of his duty, was performed by another clerk, to whom Mr. Jefferson himself would sometimes *lend a hand* that the worthy editor might not be withdrawn from his "*useful labors*," in undermining the administration of WASHINGTON. This editor, if I mistake not, has long been receiving his reward as loan officer for S. C. They will also recollect the *Aurora*, in which paper slanders of WASHINGTON and the federal administration were so frequent, or rather so constant, that an *Aurora* without them, I have heard it remarked, was considered as a phenomenon. The yellow fever took off its first editor, prior to Mr. Jefferson's presidency. The public rewards of the succeeding editor are well known; first, for some years, the lucrative place of printer and stationer to one or both houses of Congress; the second, the lieut. colonelcy of a regiment conferred by Jefferson; the third, the office of adjutant general, recently by the appointment of Mr. Madison. No one will forget the attrocious libels on Washington and Adams, in the book entitled, "*The Prospect before us*," written by Calender, under the immediate patronage and pay of Mr. Jefferson; of which we have the evidence under his own hand, in his letters to Calender. For these libels Calender was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be fined and imprisoned. Mr. Jefferson, soon afterwards coming to the Presidency, pardoned the culprit, and ordered the fine, which the Marshal had collected, to be resiored to him ! ! ! ! ! Another democratic printer who had libelled a respectable federalist in Connecticut, of which the libeller was convicted in a Court of Justice, and punished, was (like the Aurora editor,) selected for a military office, and appointed a capt. of dragoons.

Most of the states in the Union, if not all, had newspapers vending the same drugs, to poisin the minds of the people; with what success, the nation too well knows, in the ascent of Jefferson and then of Madison to the chair of state, and by the evils brought on our country under their administrations.

Certain it is, that Mr. Jefferson, acquiring with the Presidency, an extensive patronage, used it to reward his zealous adherents, who had promoted his election; removing from office faithful men, the greater part of whom had been selected by Washington, in numerous cases to reward them for their revolutionary services, particularly in the army. A general removal however, of all the federal officers, at one stroke, would, at that time, have shocked even democracy itself: Mr. Jefferson, therefore, turned them out by degrees: and in a few, a very few instances, impatient as he was to provide for his followers, left Death, more exorable, more forbearing, to make room for them.

In this way, Mr. Jefferson obtained a host of flatterers, eulogists and advocates spread over all parts of the U. S. and interested to exaggerate his merits where he simply performed his duty, and to extenuate or conceal, to excuse or justify, his faults and evil deeds. And to extend his sphere of influence, apostacy from correct principles was sure of a reward. Thus public offices have operated as *bribes*, to secure the devotion of fellow-laborers in the work of deception, and to make proselytes of others whose virtue was not firm enough to resist the temptation. And the same arts and devices to retain, as originally to acquire power, being diligently practised, the public delusion has been continued; and the eyes and ears of multitudes remain shut against conviction. Yet it is *their interest* to know the *truth*; and many pens and voices have been employed to display and proclaim it, and not wholly in vain. Others are to be made sensible of their errors only by suffering; and happy will it be for them and the country, if sufferings, severe sufferings, lead them to enquire, "*What is the cause, who is the author of them?*" Were the question put to me, I should answer in the words of an intelligent and experienced democratic Senator of the U. S. just at the close of Mr. Jefferson's eight years administration, "*Mr. Jefferson has been the cause of all the calamities which afflict our country!*" This declaration was made to me in the Senate chamber.

Here an honest citizen, in the simplicity of his heart, would ask, "*And did that Senator, with this knowledge and avowal, remain a Democrat, and continue, for a series of years, to support that very administration which has produced these calamities?*" Yes; *and thereby maintained his own popularity at home!*

I have formerly published an observation of this kind—That the misrepresentations, false notions, and unfounded prejudices, successfully propogated to subvert the federal administration, and had been so strongly inculcated and impressed on the majority of the people, that they were not now to be contradicted and eradicated by their leaders, who could not attempt it without hazarding their popularity, and consequently the loss of their offices or public stations: therefore the delusion remained and continued to be *cherished*, although at the expense of the best interests, and at the hazard of the safety and liberty of our country—as, for the same cause, its peace has since been sacrificed. Take, for an illustration, a recent example of a zealous war man in the last Congress. The fact is stated in a letter now before me from another member highly respectable for his discernment and integrity. His letter dated February 11, 1812, contains the following passage: "I then entered into some conversation with ******* on the smallness of the object which we should calculate to obtain even by a successfull war with Great Britain, and upon the very equivocal proofs which we had of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.—*He asserted*; but added, "the government has got into a deplorable situation? and (says he) had I been a member of congress, with the views of our foreign relations which I have now, I should have cut off my right hand sooner than have voted for these measures which have brought us into our present situation." But his popularity depended on his supporting the system of measures he thus forcibly condemns; and therefore he did support them. The same war member early in the last session of congress, accosted another member in this manner, —"You must not take it amiss, if in the course of the session I abuse you in a speech to the House: for next to Pickering you are the most obnoxious to the republicans, of any man in the U. States & having a competitor for a seat in Congress, in my district, I shall abuse you abominably, to satisfy my constituents that I am a zealous republican!"—Here we have the concurring testimony of another democratic member of Congress, that the "deplorable situation" of the government and of the country, was produced by the system of measures formed by Jefferson (for Congress almost implicitly adopted his plans) and persevered in by his successor Madison, in the management of our foreign relations;—that is chiefly, of our affairs with G. Britain & France. Of the general prosperity of the United States, when Mr Jefferson entered on his presidency, we have his own public testimony—that they were then "in full tide of successful experiment:" *Now*, we unfortunately know, they are at *dead low water*.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

April 16. 1813.

WILMINGTON, May 21.

DELAWARE BLOCKADING *SQUADRON.*

Very recent accounts from Lewistown, state, there were 3 or 4 frigates and one sloop of War inside the Capes, and two large vessels, supposed to be frigates, outside, together with barges, &c. So that this squadron is greater now than it has been at any time since the commencement of the blockade of the Delaware.—We hope the people will be prepared for any attack the enemy may make. The smoking remains of Havre-de-Grace, George Town & Frederick Town, clearly evince that we have to contend with a sanguinary and ferocious enemy, who disregard all those sacred ligaments which have hitherto bound man and man together.

[*Del. Statesman.*

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 21.

MOBILE OCCUPIED.

The town and fortifications of Mobile, were occupied, under the orders of the President, by Gen. Wilkinson and his forces, on the 12th ultimo. A Spanish vessel richly laden with British goods was seized a few days afterwards, having just arrived. The inhabitants in that quarter will doubtless be much pleased at this event. Mobile it will be recollected, is situated in West Florida; and while held by the Spaniards enabled them to extend many vexatious interruptions to the commerce descending the several rivers emptying into the bay of the same name. General Wilkinson has issued this

PROCLAMATION.

Proclamation issued by Gen. Wilkinson on the de-barkation of the troops at l'Ance Moville.

To the inhabitants of the town of Mobile.

Be not alarmed by appearances, but rest tranquil within your dwellings, and take no part in the scenes which may ensue the display of the American standard in your vicinity.

I visit you under the order of the President, to enforce the laws of the U. S. and give effect to the civil institutions of the Mississippi Territory.

The public faith is pledged for the protection of your persons and property; and those which may be disposed to retire from the place or from the country, will be permitted to depart in safety, with their goods and chattels.

Done at Camp, near the town of Mobile, April 12, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirteen.

J WILKINSON.

NORFOLK, *May* 19.

On Monday afternoon the greater part of the enemy's force left the bay; there remain only a ship of the line, four frigates, two brigs and two schooners. It is supposed the ships that have sailed will proceed off the ports recently declared in blockade.

Mr. Swertchkoff, the Russian chancellor, left Washington a few days since in order to proceed again on board the British fleet, which having previously proceeded down the bay, it is probable Mr. S. has followed them, and in corroboration of this supposition we understand that a flag came down the bay on Sunday afternoon.

It is stated that the principal obstacle to an armistice, during the negociation which is intended to be opened in Russia, arose from a demand of admiral Warren, that during the negociation British ships should be placed upon the same footing that French ships are. To this proposition the president might not have considered himself at liberty to accede, as the act of Congress, interdicting British vessels in our waters, is in force. Whether the power of a temporary suspension of the act will be given by Congress to the President, or not, we cannot undertake to say.—*Norfolk Ledger.*

RICHMOND, *May* 21.

Extract of a letter dated Hampton Garrison, May 17.

"I have just time to inform you that it seems to be confirmed, that the enemy's squadron has stopped the cartel with the prisoners lately sent from Richmond, and taken them on board the ships stationed in our bay!! an outrage indeed upon civilization!!

"We lay on our arms last night expecting an attack."

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

The New York Evening Post contains 5 columns, of Translations from French paper, down to the ninth of April, received per the General Marion, arrived at New Bedford, in thirty days from Nantz.

Here we find the proceedings of the French Senate, relative to the appointment of Empress Regent during the absence of the Emperor, who was about to put himself at the head of his armies, in consequence of the "defection of one of the Northern powers."

The next official French Document is the Report of the Minister of Exterior Relations, in which he abuses Prussia for making common cause with Russia, and declaring war against the Emperor of France.

Then follow two plans of the Senatus Consultum, the first for the augmentation of their military establishment; stating, that, as the defection of Prussia has increased their enemies 100,000, the army must be increased in proportion. It concludes thus:

"This struggle is the last; Europe will take a definitive seat, and the wants of the winter of 1814, will have at least for France the advantage of making her know her friends from her enemies the extent of her means, the devotedness of her people, and their attachment to the Imperial Dynasty.

The second plan provides for the case when weighty circumstances might endanger the state in a part of the Empire, and authorises the suspension of the constitutional regime.

From the Newport Mercury, May 15.

Yesterday afternoon arrived here the ship Brutus, Captain Goodrich, 36 days from Liverpool. By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favored by several passengers, with files of London and Liverpool papers to the evening of the 7th April, (six days latest) from which they have made the following summary and extracts, which comprise every article of moment:—

Petitions for a general peace had been presented to parliament from several of the manufacturing towns, they were laid on the table waiting the motion on that subjects promised by Mr. Whitebread.

Great disturbance were stated to have broken out in Holland and even in France the ladies of the French court had been insulted at the Thuilleries.

The pesantry in the interior of several of the provinces of Holland had risen, attacked and defeated the French military —the wounded French Soldiers were brought into the towns where the garrisons being scarcely sufficent to overawe the inhabitants, were unable to send any detachments into the country to quell the insurections.

The conscripts had deserted in great numbers, and taken refuge in the woods of Flanders, where they defended themselves.

The disaffection on board the Dutch Fleet in the Texel, at Flushing and Antwerp, was so great that it had been determed to attempt removing them to French ports. To prevent this the British blockading squadrons were about to be reinforced.

Bonaparte had been endeavoring to induce the divan of Turkey to break with Russia—and magnificent presents had been forwarded for that purpose.

Austria and Denmark continued equivocal in their declarations and actions, but probably not undecided, what part to take when circumstances would warrant.

The prince of Bavaria had been arrested by the king his father, for his enmity to France, and proposing in council to follow the example of Prussia—but was immediately released by the armed burghers of Munich.

The king of Prussia had collected a force of 80,000 men, which was to be augmented to 200,000. The forces of Russia in Germany were stated at 350,000—The emperor at the head of 150,000 in two columns, was hastening towards Magdeburg and the Elbe.

The van guard of the Russian army under General Czernicheff, which entered Berlin on the 4th March, consisted alone of 20,000, composed principally of Cossacks and Hussars, with some regiments of infantry and some heavy artillery. On the 6th 12,000 grenadiers and four regiments of dragoons and heavy artillery, entered the same place. The troops proceeded towards the Elbe and were succeeded by others—and on the 8th Gen. Tchitschagoff was expected with 40,000 troops of the line.

The Russian minister in England had been to Hartwell to pay his respects to Louis 18th.

The London Courier of the 6th April, contains the message of the President to Congress, relative to the license system, and speaking of the measures recommended in that message, says, "Of all the Statesman, we have ever heard or read of, Mr. Madison is the most successful in recommending measures calculated to injure his country."

We are informed by an intelligent passenger in the Brutus, that 2000 Marines had been embarked at Plymouth, for Quebec, and that the expedition comprised a number of gun brigs, the whole to act upon the lakes, under Sir James Yeo. The expedition it was said would sail on the 8th April.

The passengers in the Brutus, state, that the war with this country was popular in England as to principle, but the people were nevertheless ardently desirous of peace with America.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 24.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser May, 24.

Capt. Oleming of the brig Funchal, has favored the Editors with a Cadiz Gazeste, 11th of April, from which we have extracted the following article.

TRANSLATION.

Alicant, April 9, 1813.

"At the distance of 6 leagues from this port, passed the French fleet—The English fleet were in pursuit of them, & off Carthagena were joined by several vessels of war."

A letter was this day received in town from an officer in the army, dated Fort Niagara, 9th inst, which states that they were to move on an expidition next morning, supposed to be against Fort George.

Balt. Whig.

The citizens of St. Lawrence county, N. York who were lately arrested by the military under an elledged order of Gen. Pike, have been released, after being taken about 100 miles from home to Sackett's Harbour. Nothing was exhibited against them. The officers who executed the orders of Gen Pike, are arrested and in custody of the civil authority.

From the Daily Advertiser.

Boston, May 20.

We are informed by a gentleman from the District of Maine, that the greatest distress prevails in some parts of that country——Farmers are obliged to kill their working oxen for food, they have no corn to eat, nor yet enough to sow. Their present sufferings are aggravated by their apprehension for the future.——Some months must elapse before their scanty crops can be reaped, and unless they can procure a supply in the interim, they must starve.

Our own town affords instances enough of poverty and distress to convince us that this description cannot be much exaggerated. Thousands of honest and industrious people, who have been reputable livers, are thrown out of employment, and must perish or beg. One cannot walk a square without being solicited for alms, at every corner, by objects of compassion that would move the bowels of a stone.

The Baltimore Mail Stage of yesterday, brings the following:

An express reached that city (Balt.) on Saturday from Annapolis, advising of the arrival there of their Guard boat from down the Bay, having on Friday, below the Potomac, discovered an Enemy's fleet standing up, consisting of four 74's, six frigates, nineteen barges, and several tenders, when last seen by the officer, on Saturday morning, they were under weigh abreast of Point Look Out, Potomac.

OGDENSBURGH, *May* 12.

The British force at Prescott is daily increasing—it now amounts to ten or fifteen hundred men. A new block fort is building, and it appears to be the determination of the enemy to make a considerable stand at that place. While the enemy are thus busily employed, our side of the river presents quite a different scene. Destitute of business, tired of inactivity, tortured by reports, sickened by illusive hopes, and without the least shadow of protection, the inhabitants of this village and its vicinity are in a very unenviable situation.

Few particulars since our last, have been received respecting the battle at Little York, which from all accounts, must have been a most Sanguinary one. British officers now confess the loss of 3 entire companies of regulars. It is ascertained that the British force was not inferior, in numbers, to ours; gen Sheaffe had arrived at little York on the morning of the attack with 1000 men from Fort George.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 22.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Copy of a despatch from Major General William H. Harrison, to the Secretary at War, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, LOWER SANDUSKY, May 15th, 1813.

SIR—Having ascertained that the enemy, (Indians as well as British) had entirely abandoned the neighbourhood of the Rapids, I left the command of Camp Meigs with Gen. Clay, and came here last night. It is with the greatest satisfaction I inform you, sir, that I have every reason to believe, that the loss of the Kentucky troops in killed on the north side of the river, does not exceed fifty. On the 10th and 11th inst. I carefully examined the ground which was the scene of the action and its environs to be carefully examined, and after the most diligent search 45 bodies only of our men were discovered—amongst them was the leader of the detachment Col. Dudley. No other officer of note fell in the action. I have strong reason to believe that a considerable number of the Kentuckians effected their retreat up the river to Fort Winchester. Gen. Proctor did not furnish me with a return of the prisoners in his possession, although repeatedly promised. His retreat was as precipitate as it could properly be, leaving a number of cannon ball, a new elegant sling carriage for cannon, and other valuable articles. The night before his departure two persons that were employed in the British gun boats (Americans by birth) deserted to us. The information they gave me was very interesting—they say that the Indians, of which there were from 1600 to 2000, left the British the day before their departure in a high state of dissatisfaction, from the great loss which they had sustained in the several engagements of the 5th, and the failure of the British in accomplish their promise of taking the post at the Rapids. From the account given by these men, my opinion is confirmed of the great superiority of the enemy which were defeated by our troops in the two sallies made on the 5th inst. That led by Col. Miller did not exceed 350 men, and it is very certain that they defeated 200 British regulars, 150 militia, and 4 or 500 Indians. That American regulars (altho' they were raw recruits) and such men as compose the Pittsburgh, Penn. and Petersburgh, Va. Volunteers, should behave well, is not to be wondered at, but that a company of militia should maintain its ground against 4 times its numbers, as did Capt. Sebres of the Kentucky, is truly astonishing. These brave fellows were at length, however, entirely surrounded by Indians, and would have been entirely cut off, but for the gallantry of Lieut. Wynne, of the 19th regt. who, with part of Capt. Elliott's company, charged the enemy and released the Kentuckians. I enclose you a list of the killed and wounded during the whole siege. It is considerabls larger than I had supposed it would be when I last wrote to you; but it is satisfactory to know that they did not bleed uselessly, but in the course of successful exertions. The return does not embrace those who fell on the N. W. side of the Miami.

You will also receive herewith a monthly return of the troops at Camp Meigs, for the last month; the communication with the other posts being cut off, the returns were not received. A copy of Gen. Clay's report to me, of the manner of his executing my order for the attack on the enemy's batteries, is likewise forwarded, by which it will be seen that my intentions were perfectly understood, and the great facility with which they might have been executed is apparent to every individual who witnessed the scene. Indeed the cannon might have been spiked, the carriages cut to pieces, the magazine destroyed and the retreat effected to the boats without the loss of a man, as none were killed in taking the batteries, so complete was the surprise.

An extensive open plain intervenes between the river and the hill upon which

the batteries of the enemy were placed; this plain was raked by 4 of our 18 pounders, a 12 and a 6. The enemy, even before their guns were spiked, could not have brought one to bear upon it. So perfectly secured was their retreat that the 150 men who came off, effected it without loss, and brought off some of the wounded, one of them upon the backs of his comrades. The Indians followed them to the woods, but dared not enter into the plain.

I am unable to form a correct estimate of the enemy's force. The prisoners vary much in their accounts; those that made them least stated the regulars at 1000 and militia at 800; but the number of Indians were beyond comparison greater than have ever been brought into the field before; numbers arrived after the siege commenced. I have caused their camps on the south-east side of the river to be particularly examined, & the general opinion is, that there could not have been fewer on that side than 1000 or 1200; these were indeed the efficient force of the enemy.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 14th, 18th & 29th ult, and 4th inst.

I am sorry to inform you that Major Stoddart died the night before I left the Rapids, of a lock jaw, produced from a slight wound from a fragment of a shell which struck him on the thigh. Several have died in this way from their great & unavoidable exposure to the cold; but perhaps there never were so many instances of desperate wounds being likely to do well.

The gallant Captain Bradford will recover.

I shall go from here to Upper Sandusky and shall take my station at Delaware or Franklinton until the troops are assembled. General Clay, who commands at the Rapids, is a man of capacity and entirely to be relied on.

I have the honor to be with great respect Sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Sec. at war.

LEXINGTON, *May* 25.

By an officer of our acquaintance, late from Washington, we learn that the 8th 19th, and 24th regiments of Infantry of the 25,000 establishment, are all destined for the N. Western army. The 8th regiment of infantry which is considered the best in our service, has been ordered to the same quarter. This force with the success that attend the recruiting of the 20,000 establishment in the western country, will give a force that must with effect and prevent the disastrous expence and inconveniencies that is attendant on the service of militia, for a short term.

The 8th, 19th and 24th regiments have at this time nearly 3000 men in their ranks—the 17th and 19th about 800.—The 1st regiment of infantry it is presumed will be recruited as speedily as may be and concentrated on the Missouri frontier—The movements of our war department begin to look something like energy.

FROM LAKE ONTARIO

On Friday evening last, Chauncey's fleet arrived at Four Mile Creek, with a respectable reinforcement, under Brig. Gen. Chandler. A strong force was left at Sackett's Harbor, at which place troops were daily arriving.

Since last paper, a considerable number of troops have arrived in the neighbourhood of fort Niagara. *Buff. Gaz.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *June* 4, 1813.

We are indebted to the politeness and attention of Gen. Tannehill, our representative in Congress, for the President's Message. We issued it in an extra Gazette on Saturday last, four days after it had been sent to Congress.

Monday the 24th ult. being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the Thirteenth Congress, twenty-five members of the Senate, and one hundred and forty-eight members of the House of Representatives, being a quorum of both Houses, assembled in the Capitol at the City of Washington. The Hon. Elbridge Gerry, Vice President, attended as President of the Senate, and the Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the Buffalo Gazette, May 25.

POSTSCRIPT

Nine o'clock, A. M. ☞ We stop the press to say, that a heavy *cannonade* has been heard all this morning in the direction of fort Niagara.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to his friend in this place, dated May 28, 1813.

"We are all anxious here for arrivals from Lake Ontario. The mail of last evening from Buffalo brought a letter from Captain Rough to Doctor Wallace, inclosing a handbill issued at the office of the Buffalo Gazette on Tuesday evening last. It is now before me, and I transcribe it for your information.

"BUFFALO, *Tuesday, 25th May*, 9 *P. M.*

"*From our Correspondent at Fort Niagara, May 25, 7 A. M.*

"*In attempting to bring some of our boats down the river, they were fired upon from the opposite shore; this brought on a cannonading all down the lines. Not a house or barrack is left standing in Fort George! All have been burned. Not a man injured on our side. A movement will be made immediately.*"

"It is said that Gen. Dearborn has 9000 regulars at Fort Niagara. Com. Chauncey with the fleet is lying at the 4 mile creek below the Fort, with about 1000 seamen on board, and as Fort Geo. has been reduced to a mere skeleton by the bombs and red hot balls from our side, I think it cannot make much resistance after our troops land."

COMMUNICATION.

KENTUCKY IS AGAIN IN ARMS!

The Kentucky arms have often made a flourishing parade, but it is an unfortunate circumstance that, when acting separately or unconnected with other arms, they generally add fresh laurels and new triumphs to those of the British arms! It was extremely unfortunate that the late army under Gen. Clay, was so tardy in their movements, as not to reach the place of their destination about ten days sooner. Had timely arrangements been made, and proper activity used for that purpose, Fort Meigs would never have suffered the distress of a siege. Had Clay's army been timously united to that garrison, and acting in conjunction with it, it would not have to mourn the terrible destruction that has overwhelmed it. Our enemy's would not have to boast of another victory, nor would we have to deplore the sacrifice of valuable lives and precious blood which the defence of that garrison has cost us.

Can Kentucky or Ohio boast of their arms or their patriotism, when they suffered that important fortress, calculated chiefly for their own protection, to be reduced to a handful of effective men, not exceeding 800 in number. It is well known that this deplorable state of the garrison was the sole inducement for the attack.

From our past experience of the ignorance and mismanagement of our military operations along the Canadian frontier, when are we to hope for that energy and skill which may promise a successful termination of the war.

We beg not to be understood as meaning any derogation from the native valour and bravery of the Kentuckians; but we cannot avoid thinking that the skill and generalship of their commanders, as well as the insubordination of their troops, are subjects that require investigation and amendment.

The decrees of Heaven: "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," reaches nations as well as individuals. As divine providence ordinarily visits an individual murderer with a curse; so, and much more abundantly, a nation that wantonly engages in destructive wars for foreign conquests and military triumphs: insomuch that it is questionable whether history records any nation engaged in wars of this description, that was not, on a large scale a manifest sufferer rather than a gainer thereby. They are made to feel at last the miseries they have brought upon others. Blood is given them to drink, for they are worthy.

France is a notable instance of this solemn truth. The sword of France has peopled the regions of the dead, and spread havock and desolation far and near and yet France herself is in a wretched condition. Her own blood has been spilt, her population has been wasted; her young men, by tens and hundreds of thousands, have perished by the sword; her manufactures and commerce have been nearly destroyed; her people are loaded with intolerable taxes; her liberties are lost, and her victorious armies have given her a master. Were France to count the cost of her victories her conquests, and military triumphs, the balance would be found immensely against her. She has scattered flour and gathered ashes. She has lost almost every thing that is of a nature to constitute national happiness, and has gained nothing that can conduct her real welfare. It is a fact, that no nation ever yet made itself *permanently rich* and prosperous by foreign conquests and plunder; for it holds true, according to the vulgar old proverb, that "what is got over the Devil's back, is spent under his belly."

[*Con. Cur.*

When the declaration of war was before the Senate of the U. S. a committee was sent from that body to enquire of the executive, whether they were fully prepared with their means to meet the shock—whether the important cities along our navigable waters, were in a state to be adequately protected, and whether the forces provided for the conquest of Canada were commensurate with the object. To those enquiries the executive returned affirmative answers, and the Senate agreed to the declaration. The same assurances were solemnly made in the National Intelligencer, and the people believed them to be true. But now, when, the cities of Norfolk, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, are threatened; when the enemy, have undisputed possession of the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware, and the inhabitants of their populous shores hold their lives and property at the mercy of the enemy; when not the slightest effort is made on the part of the government for their protection; when it is even avowed, as has been done in the letter of the secretary of war to the governor of Maryland, that none is intended to be made, the people are called upon, in their individual capacity to take the defensive part of the war into their own hands, and to maintain it at their own expense; while all the immense sums which are drawn from them by the government are expended in feeble and futile attempts to get possession of the inhospitable wilds of the *Uppermost* Canada. Philadelphia, after having contributed so many millions, for the prosecution is at this moment more defenceless, so far as the government is concerned, than at the declaration of war. Even the troops which were enlisted here, as well as those which were accustomed to be stationed at the fort and quartered in the neighborhood have been marched to the frontiers to carry on an offensive war. On the other hand, the government have furnished us with Maj. Gen. Bloomfield, and Adj. Gen. Duane, with good fat salaries; but without either men or munitions, and upon whom we are to rely for our defence or else take the government into our own hands, and raise an army and a navy to defend ourselves, and the whole sea coast including the various bays, rivers, and harbors, is in the same situation. If it be competent for particular sections and districts to undertake their own defence, and to raise troops for the purpose, a question will arise whether other districts not equally able, or equally willing to carry on the war on their own account, may not, in the like sovereign capacity enter into stipulations and compacts with the enemy, for their own local security.

[*U. S. Gaz.*

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR,

Be so obliging as to republish the following lines from the MERCURY, for the purpose of introducing the subjoined reply of a LOVER OF PEACE.

THE RUMOUR OF PEACE.

Who talks of Peace? name not the word
Until the bullet and the sword
Shall make it ours—till from the main
We pluck "drown'd honour" up again.
Till heaven meet punishment dispense,
To perfidy and insolence.

When victory on the Eagle crest,
Shall quell the "war wolves" of the west;
When Freedom's flag waves high & wide,
O'er Britain's humbled power and pride;
When Tyranny shrinks to his den,
Then Peace will come, and not till then,

But let each heart and hand be stout,
The sword of vengeance now is out,
And to its scabbard ne'er returns,
Whilst inj'ry goads and insult burns—
Who cares to see their numbers swell,
With all the fiends of earth and hell—
Be still unfurl'd the Stripes and Stars;
Be heard no sound but those of war:
When bursts the peal o'er lost Detroit,
'Twill wake the foe on Abraham's height,
And tell round Erie's trembling shore,
That truce and parley are no more—
Our rights denied, our faith betray'd,
We'll parley now with ball and blade;
Nor shall this conference dire be done,
Till INDEPENDENCE shall be won.
'Tis she who points the warrior's spear,
She to the warrior's spirit dear,
And sacred in the sight of heaven,
To dastard recreants never given.

Then shun conciliation's shoals—
Let war's tornado shake the poles:
From rock and shore bear gallantly
And dance upon the mountain sea.
The Stripes and Stars nail to the mast,
And brave the billows and the blast—
Brave souls ahoi! all hearts be up,
To *Seamen's rights* send round the cup:
Fear not, altho' the barque be tost,
"The world's last hope" will not be lost.

A. ST C.

To A. St C.

Talk not of PEACE! sayst thou? What bard
That hopes to win mankind's regard,
Shall interdict the holiest word
That has by mortal ears be heard.

Talk not of PEACE!—And can it be
That such a sound displeases *thee*,
On whom the partial muse confers
An energy so truly hers?

Talk not of PEACE! The imps of hell
Whose hearts with pride & malice swell,
Alone (methinks) might say amen;
To these effusions of thy pen.

Infatuated as thou art,
A brother bard would fain impart
A hint, a hope, that war *shall* cease,
And leave his native hills in peace.

What pity that the poet's lay
Should be thus vilely thrown away!—
Should sanctify the lust for war,
Which all the maids of verse abhor!

For *me*—if e'er my rustic rhymes,
Whirl'd by the eddy of the times,
And lost to every virtuous glow
Shall, with vindictive raptures flow;
Or, if, upon my farm, remote
From scenes where *slaughter's* engines float,
And out of hearing of the whoops
Of vanquish'd or victorious troops,—
Whether beneath the scalping knife
The *Christian soldier* lose his life,
Or with more dexterous aim or speed
He make his *fellow savage* bleed;—
If then and there, with calm sang froid,
My strains repeat the yell of WAR,
Prompting my brethren to pursue
The dangers I, *at distance*, view,
And tickling HAVOCK's impious throng
With feathers of applauding song,
Broke be my lyre, and not a string
With musick more be heard to ring!
Let fancy die! my tongue be still'd!
And all the glow of feeling chill'd!

THE RECLUSE.

Banks of the Monongahela.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce, or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
June 2d, 1813.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at their Office on Monday the 5th of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *C. Clk.*

TO BE SOLD AT
Publick Sale,

At the house of John M'Masters in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 23d, inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. the *House and Premises*, now occupied by Thomas Collins, attorney at law, at the north east corner of the publick square of Pittsburgh. The lot has a front on the square of about 30 feet, and extends eastward by 150 feet, bounded by ground of John M'Masters, Mrs. Richardson and Doct. Mowry.

ALSO, an adjoining lot, fronting 30 feet on Diamond alley, and adjoining the above described lot, and extending westwardly one hundred and twenty feet, to line of Mrs. Richardson's ground. On this lot is two brick tenements which rent the present year for 180 dollars.

Possession will be delivered on the 1st of July, next, subject to the lease of the occupants of the last described lot. Persons wishing for further information will apply on the premises to

THOS. COLLINS, or
ABM. KIRKPATRICK.

June 2, 1813.

In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, of the Term of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, No. 85.

James Riddle vs John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas.

Summons in partition for lots No. 279 and 280 in the borough of Pittsburgh, returnable to August term 1813.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *ss.*

L. S. *The Commonwealth of Pensylvania to the Sheriff of Allegheny County, greeting.*

IF James Riddle makes you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you as we before commanded you that you summon by good summoners, John Campbell and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, late of your county, yeomen and spinster, so that they be and appear before our justices at Pittsburgh, at our county court of common pleas, there to be held for the county of Allegheny, on the second Monday of August next, to show wherefore, whereas the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, and the said James Riddle together and undivided do hold two certain lots and pieces of ground, situate laying and being in the borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in Col. Wood's plan of the said Borough, numbers 279 and 280, bounded by lots number 278 and 281, and by Second and Third Streets in said county—the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas; partition thereof between them to be made according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and contrary to the form of the statute aforesaid &c. And have you then there the names of those summoners and this writ Witness the hon Samuel Roberts, Esqr. President of our said court, at Pittsburgh, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ATTEST.

E. PENTLAND, *Proth'y*

A true copy—WM. WUSTHOFF, *Shr.*

(May 26) 5t.

FOR SALE.

A FEW hundred feet first quality SATTIN WOOD, MAHOGANY, WHITE and BLACK HOLLY VINNEERS. Enquire of *Henry Holdship*, House Carpenter, in Third Street, between Market and Wood.

N. B A handsome LIGHT CARRIAGE, with full plated Harness.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 7th day of June next, all the right, title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground part of lot No. 4, in Jane Horner's plan in the Borough of Pittsburgh, containing in front on Wood street, sixteen feet and extending back one hundred and thirty feet to Church alley, adjoining John Keating on the north east and Samuel Montooth on the south west, on which is erected a two story brick house, sixteen, by twenty eight feet, subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty two dollars.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Mayers at the suit of James Ewing.

WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

May 18, 1813.

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday the 16th instant, an Apprentice to the Whitesmith business, named JAMES MILLER, about 16 years old, tall of his age; had on a bottle green cloth coattee, cord pantaloons, &c. The above reward but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.

COLL M'ALISTER.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

Has just received and is now opening, a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

Consisting of

SUPERFINE and second cloths
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Waistcoatings, dimities, grandurells and nankeens
Book, leno, cambric, shirting and India muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Sensbaw, mantua and Florence silks
Silk and cotton hosiery
Silk, beaver, kid and York-tan'd gloves
Silk and cotton shawls
Bandanoe and Madras handkerchiefs
Prints, ginghams, checks & cotton stripes
Ladies kid, morocco and leather shoes
Mens coarse and fine shoes
Umbrellas and parasols
And a general assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*
Also, Cotton and wool cards, Waldron's prime English grass scythes, German steel, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash only.

Pittsburgh, 17th May, 1813. 6t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 7th day of June, to wit.

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Batdrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

April 23, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of PHILIP ROSS, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, that they must make payment in two months from the date hereof, as after that time no further indulgence will be given; it is hoped, that those who know themselves to be indebted either by bond, note or book account, will pay attention to this notice, and thereby prevent trouble and expence.—All those who have demands against said estate are called upon to present their accounts properly authenticated, for payment, to the subscribers, living on Chartiers creek, 5 miles from Pittsburgh.

PETER ROSS, } *Executors.*
JOHN ROSS, }

Allegheny county, May 13, 1813.

Acure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinat e Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, a nd approaching Consumptions, and mo st disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this me dicine through the U. States, fo speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarse ness, &c. exceeds all former examples The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully con firm what has been said of its unparalleld success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, ac companied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*
BOSLER & Co.
Who have constantly for Sale,
HAMILTON'S
Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,
Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	
Lowness of spirits,	Indigestion,
Loss of appetite,	Melancholy,
Impurity of the blood,	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs,
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c. &c.

BY ONCE USING,
LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,
For the Teeth and Gums.
HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.
HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.
HAMILTONS
ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.
TOOTH ACHE DROPS,
The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.
THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,
For the cure of every kind of head ache.
THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.
Hahn's true and genuine
GERMAN CORN PLASTER,
An infallable remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.
Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,
Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
DR. ROGERS'S
Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic;* it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully completed and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No.* 26, *Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No.* 233, *Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No.* 10, *sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No.* 178, *Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist. No.* 5, *Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No.* 78, *north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No.* 293, *Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No.* 85, *High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos.* 38 *and* 64, *Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Whistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affect-ed tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, le be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 time a day.

☞ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

☞ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken to has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and moccasons. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbuh and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.
7,000 acres in No. 5, 8th range.
5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.
10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.
10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settling the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,
Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of
COPPER AND TIN WARES.
Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelnople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

POT AND PEARL ASHES.

WANTED, a few Tons of POT & PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given. Apply to

BENJAMIN BAKEWELL & Co.
Pittsburgh, 24th Feb. 1813. 8m